

The Republican.

OFFICE.  
Over Pershing's Drug Store.  
I. MATTINGLY,  
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
If paid in advance, or within three weeks, \$2.00  
If not paid within three months, \$2.50  
If no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:  
One square of 25 lines or less, three weeks, or less, \$1.00, each additional insertion 25 cents.  
Larger advertisements in proportion. Less than half a square to be charged as half a square.  
Agents in other towns and cities will be allowed twenty five per cent. commission, but no advertisement of any kind will be inserted at less than regular rates.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BAIR & SPONSLER,  
Painters, Glaziers and Paper Hangers,  
Plymouth, Ind.  
All kinds of painting done in the best style. Orders solicited and satisfaction warranted in all cases.  
[May 19, 1864-y]

VALLEY ORCHARD LODGE, No. 175, I. O. G. T.  
Meets every Saturday evening at Temperance Hall, Argos, Ind. Traveling meetings are invited to attend.  
J. A. BECHER, W. C. T. U.  
J. H. FIELDING, W. R. S. A.

J. H. BESAZK, JAMES FORCE,  
BESAZK & FORCE,  
Merchant Tailors,  
Two doors north of Wheeler's Bank.

DEALERS IN  
Cloths, Cassimeres  
AND  
VESTINGS,  
which they propose to MANUFACTURE TO ORDER, on as good terms as any other establishment in the west. Call and see.  
Plymouth May 5, 1864.—21017

W. H. DAVENPORT,  
SCHOOL TEACHER,  
Will visit Plymouth on the second and last Tuesday and Wednesday of each month.  
Rooms at the Edwards House, Plymouth, Ind.  
March 21, 1864.—21017

PETER DALLAKER,  
BUTCHER,  
North side LaPorte Street, West of Becker's Store.  
March 21, 1864.—21017

DR. J. M. CONFER,  
Late Surgeon of the 20th Ind. Infantry, offers his professional services to the people of Marshall County.  
Office on the east side of Michigan Street, in the third block north of the Edwards House, Plymouth, Ind.  
March 26, 1864.—21017

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISH-  
MENT IN PLYMOUTH.  
D. RATTY,  
Merchant Tailor,  
Up stairs, Corbin's Block.  
OVER S. & M. BECKER'S STORE,  
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.  
CUTTING DONE TO ORDER.  
Feb 11, 1864.—21017

JOHN M. SHOENAKER, DEALER IN  
WATCHES,  
Clocks and  
Jewelry.  
Keeps always on hand a large and fine assortment of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc., and repairs them with neatness and dispatch. All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Shop next to Michigan street, almost opposite Woodward's Brick Building, Plymouth, Ind. [21017]

M. WOODROW, AGENT,  
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF  
Chairs, Furniture, Mattresses,  
LOOKING-GLASS PLATES, PICTURE  
FRAMES, GILT MOLDING, &c., &c.  
[21017]

Ready-Made Collars,  
ALL SIZES, ALWAYS ON HAND.  
No. 9, Michigan Street, Plymouth, Indiana.  
April 3, 1864.—2617

DR. T. A. BORTON,  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
Has changed his residence to the new building on Adams street, one square east of the Seminary building. Office over HILL'S Bakery, in Dr. A. P. Borton's Building, west side Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind. Jan 17, 1864.—1017

BANK OF THE STATE  
OF INDIANA.  
Branch at Plymouth.  
Open from 10 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 to 3 p. m.  
THEO. CRESSWELL, Cashier.  
S. A. FLETCHER, Jr., President.  
Dec 18, 1863.—2517

A. RENBARGER, SADDLE AND  
Harness Maker,  
SOUTH SIDE OF  
LaPorte St.,  
Opposite Oliver's Store,  
Plymouth, Ind.  
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.  
Nov 19, 1863.—2517

FAIRBANKS'  
STANDARD  
Scales  
OF ALL KINDS.  
110, Warehouse Tracks, Letts,  
Presses, &c.  
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.  
172 Lake St. Chicago,  
Be careful to buy only the genuine.  
June 8, 1863.—21

Government War Claim Agency.  
John D. Devor,  
Attorney & Counselor at Law,  
Notary Public.  
Soldiers' Back Pay & Bounty Agent,  
Solicitor of PENSIONS,  
Collections promptly made and satisfaction warranted. Deeds and Mortgages properly drawn and acknowledged.  
Office over Pershing's Drug Store, Plymouth, Ind. [21017]

BUSINESS CARDS.

EDWARDS HOUSE,  
MICHIGAN ST. PLYMOUTH, IND.  
C. & W. H. McCONNELL—Proprietors.  
Omnibuses to and from all trains, and also to any part of the town when orders are left at the house.  
Nov 19 '63.—23

JOHN NOLL,  
BUTCHER,  
East Side Michigan street, opposite Wheeler's Bank  
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.  
Nov 5, 1863.—117

LAPORTE MARBLE WORKS.  
SHERMAN & CO.,  
Manufacturers of all kinds of  
Monuments, Tomb Stones,  
Head Stones, of all Sizes and Forms.  
MARBLE TABLE TOPS,  
Sarcophagi, Counter Slabs, &c., &c.  
He will install kinds of work cheaper than any other establishment in Northern Indiana, and warrant satisfaction in all cases.  
K. S. LENDART, General Agent  
A. BOLD, Local Agent, Plymouth  
[Oct 13.—23]

DR. A. O. BORTON,  
SCHOOL TEACHER,  
Will visit Plymouth on the second and last Tuesday and Wednesday of each month.  
Rooms at the Edwards House, Plymouth, Ind.  
March 21, 1864.—21017

JOHN G. OSBORNE,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,  
PLYMOUTH, IND.  
[Oct 13.—23]

JAMES O. PARKS,  
Attorney at Law,  
Land and Collection Agent,  
BOURBON, MARSHALL CO. IND.  
15, 1860.—21

A. REEVES, M. D.,  
PLYMOUTH, IND.,  
Offers his services in the practice of Medicine and attendance on the sick. He has been practicing in private practice and attendance in the Hospitals in New York, he hopes to render satisfaction to those favoring him with their patronage. All calls promptly attended to either day or night.

D. T. PHILLIPS,  
Att'y and Counselor at Law,  
And War Claim Agent,  
PLYMOUTH, MARSHALL COUNTY, IND.  
Office in Hewitt & Woodward's new Brick.  
Practices in Marshall and adjoining counties.  
[Jan 25.—21]

J. F. LANGENBAUGH,  
Who understands the German and English languages thoroughly, has been appointed  
Notary Public,  
and will translate documents from one language to the other reasonably terms.  
He will also acknowledge deeds, mortgages, &c. He may be found at the "Low Price Store."  
April 30, 1863.—y1.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.  
JUST RECEIVED, the largest stock and best variety ever opened in Plymouth. Our White Granite Ware is  
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS,  
and embraces all the pieces to fill an entire set.  
200 Sets Common Teas  
of different patterns; also, a complete assortment of GLASSWARE of every description, which will be sold at a small advance on cost.  
[21017] RICE & SMITH.

Clothing! Clothing!  
We have just opened an entirely new stock of Clothing, which we sell  
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.  
[21017] RICE & SMITH.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HORTON, H. Horton and Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, a.  
[Jan 21.—212x1]

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE.  
Our LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Gauging, Braiding, Embroidering, Cording, and so forth. No other Family Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in elegant and exquisite style. The Folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While some of the Cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and cheapest manner possible; others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner. It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes. The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twines, threads, needles, oils, &c., of the very best quality. Send for a PAMPHLET.  
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
458 Broadway, New York.  
[Ind. PAUL, Agent in Plymouth.—21 Sept. 3, 1863.—41v1]

PAINTS, OILS, and WALL PAPER.  
PENNING & CO.,  
HAVING JUST RECEIVED THE  
Largest stock of Paints, Oils, and Wall Paper ever brought to this market, and having purchased them before the great rise in price, can afford to sell them as low as any house in the state of Indiana. Also  
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS  
—large stock. Call and see for yourselves, before purchasing.  
April 11, 1864.—21017

THE REPUBLICAN.

PLYMOUTH, IND.,  
Thursday, June 9, 1864.

GRATUITOUS PRINTING.—It has been the custom of all associations and individuals to impose upon editors the publication of resolutions, obituary notices, advertisements of benevolent enterprises, and various other articles of limited or individual interest without charge. We have done quite our share of that kind of work. If associations consider it due to deceased members to pass resolutions testifying to their virtues, and condoling with their relatives, they must pay for them; and if due to publishers to pay for them; and if literary, school and other institutions cannot exist without gratuitous printing they must be slightly prized to promote substantial benefit to the members. Until we find teachers who teach gratis, barbers who furnish steak and roasts without fees; farmers who donate their wood and produce, &c., we must decline being in the list of printers who print without compensation. For every line of type set up in a printing office, the publisher pays cash out of his pocket.—Indianapolis Journal.

The above is sound logic, and we have concluded to adopt a similar rule, of which all interested will take notice. Ink, paper, wages and living costs too much now to admit of our working for nothing.—EDITOR REPUBLICAN.

The Methodist General Conference.  
We give in another column on this page an abstract of the proceedings at the Methodist General Conference at Philadelphia, on Friday the 22d day of May, and last day of their quadrennial session. This most important religious conference consists of delegates from fifty annual conferences, representing 9,922 churches or societies, and 918,650 members, who are found in every free State, and in most of the Border slave states. At their late session, they took action, changing the rule on slavery and forbidding all slaveholding, and when it is passed by three-fourths of the annual conferences, as it doubtless will be, slavery will be entirely expelled from this one of the Christian churches. The closing business of the body covered the adoption of highly important and patriotic resolutions on the state of the country and the war.

A correspondent of the Ohio State Journal thus makes up the Democratic National ticket for 1864: President, Jeff Davis, of Richmond; Vice-President, C. L. Vallandigham, of Canada West. For regular Cabinet officers—Secretary of State, Fernando Wood; Secretary of Treasury, John G. Breslin; Secretary of War, John Morgan; Secretary of the Navy, John Sillid; Secretary of the Interior, Dan Voorhees; Attorney General, Geo. E. Pugh; Post Master General, George Woodward. For Kitchen Cabinet, Sam. Mayard, Dr. Olds, J. L. Greene, Bill Allen, Tom Bartley, Sam Cox, and George Converse!!!

There is no doubt this ticket would receive the support of every Copperhead.

The case of the Rev. Dr. McPheters, the disloyal preacher of St. Louis, has been acted upon by the Old School Presbyterian Ministry Assembly at Newark, N. Jersey. The vote stood, for sustaining the complaint of the Reverend disloyalist, 47; against sustaining, 117; sustaining in part, 2; not voting, 1.

A terrible explosion occurred at Batchelder's Creek, N. C., lately. In unloading four mortar torpedoes from a train at that station, an explosion occurred, killing over forty soldiers, and blowing the signal-tower and commissary building eight hundred feet into the air. The soldiers were mostly of New York regiments.

Statistics of Miscegenation.  
The Copperhead leaders have, for the past few months been continually prating about the doctrine of miscegenation. A amalgamation is to be the result of emancipation, as they allege, and the society of the North is to be contaminated with a revolting admixture of the black element, as a consequence. Now, an examination of the matter, shows that it is in the slave States, where amalgamation is practically carried out and adopted. Here are some suggestive statistics thereupon:

There were 411,613 mulatto slaves in the South in 1860, of whom 69,970 are in Virginia, 43,281 in Kentucky, and 36,000 in Georgia. These numbers are considerably beyond the legitimate proportion of those States. There was also 179,789 free from mulattoes in the United States in 1860 of whom 106,770 belonged to the South, and 69,969 belonged to the free States. Of the free mulattoes, Virginia contained 29,455, which number, added to her slave mulattoes, makes a total of miscegenation population of 93,824. Her mulatto slaves alone exceeded the total number of mulattoes in the free States. The whole number of mulattoes slaves and free in the Union, in 1860, was 588,262, of whom 69,969 belonged to the free States, and 518,293 to the slave States—a number greater than the combined white population of Arkansas, Delaware and Florida—greater than the combined white population of Maryland—almost twice as great as that of South Carolina and twice as great as the combined populations of Delaware and Florida. The mulatto population of Virginia alone exceeds the number of whites in Delaware and Florida.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has instructed its Chairman to report a resolution on the Monroe Doctrine and maintain the right of Congress to indicate the policy of the Government concerning encroachments of foreign powers on this continent.

On the 1st of this month a rebel ram descended the James river and attacked our monitors, but after an engagement of two hours was driven back. When the steamer left Bermuda Hundred cannonading still continued, but it was thought it proceeded from the land batteries.

General Foster has assumed command of the Department of the South, and Gen. Hatch has been appointed to the command of the District of Hilton Head. Sumter is said to be badly damaged by the recent attack of Dahlgren.

From the 15th Battery.  
CARTERSVILLE, Geo., May 22, 1864.

DEAR REPUBLICAN.—Allow me to communicate a few items of information through your columns to those who have friends in the 15th Ind. Battery from Marshall county. We left Knoxville on the 28th of April and went to Cleveland, and there were attached to the 3d Division of the 23d A. C.; then marched toward Dalton, and on the 8th of May commenced fighting the rebels, who fell back, and we marched into Dalton on the 13th in the afternoon. The rebels retreated slowly, evidently yielding the place with reluctance. On the 14th we had severe fighting, the artillery and infantry both being engaged; the rebels obstinately holding their ground. On the 15th the action was renewed and continued until 2 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, at which hour we entered the rebel fortifications, and the Greycats started on a retreat. We took some artillery, a large number of small arms, and several hundred prisoners. How many dead and wounded rebels fell into our hands I cannot say, but there must have been a large number judging from what I saw myself as we marched in. Our loss, it is said, was not great. We have followed the retreating rebels ever since, and take some prisoners every day. The rebels capture very few of our men. They are falling back on Atlanta, or rather we are pushing them back on that place, where they have dug their "last ditch." I think our force is sufficient to face them whenever and wherever they make a stand. We hold the railroad to Cartersville. The spirit of the army is good.

The 15th Ind. Battery has done its share of fighting, and it is acknowledged by the General that the men and officers have acquitted themselves honorably.

The health of our company is good.—The weather has been fine. This is a delightful country, but it is deserted by the inhabitants, with few exceptions, they having taken all their movable property, including their slaves, except a few aged and decrepit ones, whom they have left to starve, and gone further south in search of their rights. The wheat crop in this region looks poorly, but the corn crop is very promising and large in area.

Gen. Grant and His Politics.  
"Barleigh" of the Boston Journal, writing from New York, May 27, says: Many inquiries have been made about Gen. Grant's politics. I am happy to inform you from his own lips to what party he belongs and under what banner he marches. A near relative of his has been passing some time in this city. While with Gen. Grant at the West, before he was made Lieutenant General, the friend said to him, "General, I have been inquired of to-day about your politics." "Did you give the parties any information?" was the quiet query. "I did not," was the answer, "for I don't know what your politics are." Knocking the ashes from his cigar, the General continued: "When I resided at the South I had the opinions and prejudices of Southern people against the Republican party. I brought those opinions and prejudices with me when I came to Illinois. Had I taken active part in politics I should have been with the party opposed to the Republicans. I watched Mr. Lincoln's course, and was satisfied with his patriotism. But these are not the times for parties. Indeed, in this crisis there can be but two parties—those for the country, those for its foes.—Belong to the party of the Union. Those who are the most earnest in carrying on the war and putting down the rebellion have my support. As a soldier, I obey the laws and execute the orders of all my superiors. I expect every man under me to do the same."

When Mrs. Grant left Washington for her Western home, she remained a short time in this city at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Several gentlemen called upon her, and in the course of the conversation congratulated her on the elevation of her husband, and expressed a hope that he would be successful in this campaign. Her whole manner, quiet, dignified and reserved, seemed to express surprise that any one could doubt his success. Passing a moment, she replied: "I have no doubt but the General will succeed, for he is a very obstinate man." This remark ended the conversation.

A Galena neighbor of the Commanding General has been stopping here some time, and seems utterly confounded with the sudden growth of his neighbor, the tanner. He can't account for it, for he was not a marked man in his home, and nobody supposed him a great man; he seldom talked, asked no advice, gave none to any one, but always did what he agreed to, and at the time.

THE M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Their Closing Business—Resolutions on the State of the Country—Final Adjournment.

New York, May 30th, 1864.

At Philadelphia, on Friday, at the M. E. General Conference, the Bishops were requested to apportion the probable expenditures of the next General Conference (to be held at Chicago) to each annual Conference, and if the amount so apportioned is not raised, the Conference failing shall forfeit its claim upon the book concern for the expenses of the delegation.—Resolutions were adopted recognizing district conference organizations for the pastors of colored people. In reference to the Centenary Celebration, it was resolved that it shall be celebrated by all the churches with thanksgiving, and that the services shall commence on the first Tuesday of October, 1865, and continue through the month. The report was read recommending the erection and endowment of one monumental institution especially for missionary purposes. It shall include first, in the city of New York, a hall, office, museum, and library for the use of the missionary society; and, secondly, a department for the preparation of young men as missionaries. At the afternoon session, Rev. D. L. Dove was elected editor of the Northern Christian Advocate.—The Committee on the State of the country reported as follows:

Resolved, That in this hour of the nation's trial, we will remember the President of the United States, all other officers of the Government, and our army and navy, in never-ceasing prayer.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to prosecute the war with all its resources of men and money till this wicked rebellion be subdued, the integrity of the nation renewed, and its legitimate authority shall be re-established; and that we pledge our hearty support and co-operation to secure this result.

Resolved, That we regard our calamities as resulting from the forgetfulness of God, and from slavery, so long our nation's reproach, and that it becomes us to humble ourselves and forsake our sins as a people, and hereafter, in all our laws and acts, to honor God.

Resolved, That we will use our efforts to make such a change in the Constitution of our country as shall recognize the being of God; our dependence on Him for prosperity and also his Word as the foundation of civil law.

Resolved, That we regard slavery as abhorrent to the principles of our holy religion, humanity, and civilization, and that we are decidedly in favor of such an amendment to the Constitution, and such legislation on the part of the States, as shall prohibit slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, throughout all the States and territories of the country.

Resolved, That while we deplore the evils of war that have filled our land with mourning, we rejoice in the sublime manifestations of benevolence it has developed, as seen in the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and associations formed to aid the vast multitudes who have recently become freemen, and that we pledge to their institutions our hearty co-operation and support.

The whole report, together with the resolutions was adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Christian and Sanitary Commission was read and adopted. The following resolutions accompanied the report:

1. That this nation owes a debt of endless gratitude to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions for their labors in behalf of the sick and wounded men of our noble army and navy.

2. That the Christian Commission is especially entitled to the cordial support and co-operation of the Church of God, inasmuch as the work which it aims to do is eminently Christian as well as humane and patriotic, seeking to care both for the mortal and immortal, and prepare man for all the perils that hover over the camp and the field of blood.

3. That, as according to the estimate of our honored senior Bishop, the Methodist Episcopal Church has given one hundred thousand of her membership to the army and navy, we feel it our duty to follow them, not only with our prayers and words of cheer, but with active ministerial labors; and we deem it right and desirable, when there is a call for men to care for the sick and wounded, that our churches take such action as will tend to furnish the due proportion of Christian men, and especially Christian ministers, for the holy work.

The reports of the Committee on Temperance and the Committee on Freedom were read and adopted.

Resolved, That in the events which have thrown the thousands of freed people upon the benevolence of the humane and loyal people of the North, we recognize a providential call to the Christian public for contributions for their physical relief, and mental and moral elevation, and especially to the Church of Christ for the means of their evangelization.

Resolved, That the above named associations, organized in behalf of the freedmen, are engaged in a work of benevolence that we regard with special interest, and commend to the liberality of our people everywhere, as worthy of their sympathy and support.

Resolved, That the best interests of the freedmen, and of the country, demand legislation that shall foster and protect their people, and we hereby respectfully but earnestly urge upon Congress the importance of establishing, as soon as practicable, a bureau of freedmen's affairs as contemplated in the bills now pending.

The usual resolutions of thanks were unanimously passed.

On motion adjourned sine die, after a session of 22 days.

Bishop James made a few farewell remarks. The doxology was then sung and prayer made by Rev. Mr. Wood, of Indiana.

—The Louisville Journal hopes that Humphrey Marshall "may die of his own free will."

The Sanitary Commission and Our Wounded.

Almost everybody, now-a-days, is a stockholder in the United States Sanitary Commission, and being so feels desirous to know how the capital of which he or she furnished a part is used. Those who helped to collect a million in New York and six hundred thousand dollars in Brooklyn, not to speak of the other sums gathered in Boston and elsewhere during the past winter, are curious to know if these dollars are really benefiting our wounded brethren, and whether the relief and comfort given is in proportion to the liberality of the public.

This desire is reasonable, and we have taken some pains to secure, from authentic and independent sources, the information required to satisfy it. The particulars which we print below are the substance of reports made to us by several gentlemen, not officially connected with the Sanitary Commission, who have visited Washington, Belle Plain and Fredericksburg, and have seen there what is done by the Commission.

It is known that there is, at Washington, a Central Depot of the Sanitary Commission. At this place, there was, before Grant crossed the Rapidan, a corps of fifty trained and skilled men, used to the care of the wounded, experienced in cooking, handling the wounded and in all the services which position in the field suggests for making the helpless comfortable.—This is the field corps; its members are paid and are under military discipline.—They form a nucleus around which is gathered a larger corps of volunteer attendants and agents, ladies and gentlemen who serve at their own expense, and who come only at the call of the Commission. At the Central Depot, of course, large supplies of suitable clothing and food are stored.

Two items, thirty thousand woolen shirts and a ton of condensed milk, will give the reader some idea of the extent of these stores, while the following items picked hastily and at random from an inventory now before us, will show the great variety of articles needed: Hay, for bedding; oakum, for wounds; stockings, shirts, drawers, chip-beds, pillows for the head and for stumps of limbs; slings of various sizes, paper, envelopes, pencils, sponges, buckets, bell-jars, crutches, driving caps, tents, bed-ticks, oranges, and lemons, soap, soft bread, oatmeal, corn-starch, farina, dishes of different kinds, shoes, slippers, beefsteak, blackberry cordial, canned fruits and vegetables, dried fruits, pickled onions and cabbage, lanterns, candles, soap, canes and fans. We have selected from the long list only a part of the articles such part as is most suggestive of the various wants of the helpless and maimed sufferers.

It will be remembered that the first news from the army arrived in Washington on a Sunday night. It was there reported the wounded were on their way to Alexandria by the way of Culpepper. A corps of men were immediately sent to Alexandria with sandwiches, coffee, punch, farina, and such other food as could at once be given to the men as they came up in the cars.

They waited there all night, but none came. It was then thought that the wounded would come into Fredericksburg. On Monday morning a steamer of one hundred and forty tons was loaded with supplies, and a large number of horses and wagons, and these vessels were kept in readiness to start off, at a moment's notice, down the river. Finally they were started off for Belle Plain, where sixty agents of the Commission arrived on Tuesday evening.

There was at this point no convenience for landing, except a crib dock hastily constructed by the Quartermasters Department. There are no houses, nor any convenience whatever.

Tents were immediately set up, stores landed, and proper places prepared for the wounded, who began to come in at this time; some in wagons, others on foot.

A convenient spot was chosen on the road by which the men arrived, and here, coffee, sandwiches, punch and other refreshments, were given at once to all who came in. This relieved their first necessities.—Other agents were sent out with haversacks and canteens, upon the road, to help those who were lagging behind from weariness; to give a cracker to one, a swallow of brandy to another, a lemon to another, and the news that succor was at hand to all. This labor was continued throughout the night.

On Wednesday morning between forty and fifty wagons loaded with supplies were sent off to Fredericksburg, ten miles away with a corps of agents and assistants, who had to walk the whole distance, the wagon being full. At Fredericksburg were found seven four-horse teams, with fourteen of the Commission's field corps, who had accompanied the army with supplies across the Rapidan.

The town was full of wounded. The wagons were unloaded and the houses taken possession of. The place was at once laid off into districts. A certain number of assistants were assigned to each district, and the whole corps, now consisting of one hundred and fifty men, went to work placing the wounded and supplying them with clothing, pillows, beds, food and other necessities as they were required. The men lie on the floor in hundreds of buildings.

Eight tons of hay were sent down to make them beds. The worst cases were first looked after; and our informants spoke feelingly of the unselfish spirit of our brave wounded, each anxious less for his own comfort than for that of his comrades.

As the work is thoroughly systematized and each assistant or agent knows and attends zealously to his own share, no time is lost and no confusion results.—From the start everything is conducted regularly, and this is naturally of great advantage to the sufferers who know their attendant, and know that they will be supplied as quickly as possible, and with all they need.

In the meantime, the transportation of supplies to Fredericksburg had to be pushed vigorously. Thirty-two large wagons were at once put upon the road from Belle Plain, and two steamboats, two barges and two schooners are engaged in the water transport from Washington and Baltimore.

Nothing was found in Fredericksburg but ice. Fortunately, of that indispensable and weighty article there are large quantities in the place. Twenty tons were discovered in one ice-house.

Day after day the attendance on the wounded was continued since the Commission landed at Belle Plain. Parties are sent out from Fredericksburg to meet them on the road and feed them.

Supplies of all kinds are furnished.—The Army Medical Department, which is thoroughly well managed, removes the wounded as fast as possible to Washington; they go up on the boats on which the Government sends down supplies; and in these boats agents of the Commission are stationed with brandy, fruit and suitable food for the poor weak fellows to sustain them on the way.

It will be seen that the Commission was promptly on the spot, and that it has fully and nobly done its duty, as the trusted agent of the people. Its action is of course only supplementary. It supplies what the Army Medical Department cannot supply. It saves life and prevents suffering, by furnishing articles which the Government cannot keep on hand, by stepping in and taking up a wounded soldier or officer; when the surgeon has necessarily to leave him.

It acts, in short, the part of father, mother, sister and wife, toward our gallant fellows who have fallen in battle, and this part it has fulfilled with zeal, discretion and faithfulness.

The cash disbursements of the Commission for fifteen days, from May 6th to May 24th inclusive, for the succor of the national forces in Virginia has been as follows:

Paid for the purchase of hospital and battle-field supplies..... \$69,639 49  
For horses, wagons and harness to transport these and much larger amount of supplies, contributed in kind to the Commission for army use..... 30,690 48  
For tents, forage, subsistence and outfit of relief corps (300 men)..... 8,038 63  
\$108,368 50

The entire disbursements of the Commission from May 1 to May 24, for its work in the whole country, East, West and South, are \$208,741.41.

Death of Mr. Giddings.  
We regret to hear of the sudden death of Mr. Joshua Reed Giddings, the United States Consul General in Canada. He died in the billiard-room of the St. Lawrence Hotel last night at a quarter to ten o'clock. He had played one game of billiards, and was playing another in good spirits at the moment he was stricken down by a disease, (an affection of the nerves operating on the heart we believe,) to which he had long been subject. A bystander reports to us that in the midst of his game he sat down and leaned forward, apparently in an insensible state. The bystanders raised him and carried him to a sofa at the side of the room, and thinking that he labored under a fit of some kind, they applied water plentifully to his face—in fact doused his face with it.—They again raised him up and for a moment he seemed to rally and recover consciousness, but soon fell forward again insensible, and expired in about eight minutes from the time of his first attack. His medical attendant, Dr. Sutherland, we understand, was immediately sent for, but Mr. Giddings had ceased to live before he arrived. We hear that about a year ago he was severely attacked with this same disease. And it is a fact that in May, 1856, he suddenly fell down on the floor in Congress while in the act of making a speech. In January, 1858, he fell down in the same way, and was for some time supposed to be dead.

"Correspondence Wanted."  
A gentleman in this city, who prides himself upon his excellence and affection as a husband, who, on the sly, has decided tendencies as a gallant among the gentler sex, lately advertised in a Cincinnati paper for a correspondence with some of the fairer sex, of course giving a fictitious address. His wife saw the advertisement, and being herself somewhat "gay and festive," at once answered it, also under a fictitious name. The correspondence grew remarkably loving, and the gentleman finally asked for the photograph of his fair innamorata, and a meeting, promising his own photograph and his whole heart in return. It was finally arranged that the photographs should be sent on the same day, and a place of meeting was also arranged, and the astonishment of the wife on receiving her husband's photograph, and the bewilderment of the husband upon receiving his wife's picture, may be imagined. Each asked of the other that they understood it all the time, and was just carrying on a good joke; but it is noticed that the husband ever since exhibits decided nervous emotions when he reads an advertisement of "correspondence wanted," doubtless fearing that his wife may be inclined to carry on her "old joke," with some one else. A little jealousy may, however, win back his trust affections.—New Albany Ledger.

TRUE AS GOSPEL.—A writer in Sam. Mayard's Copperhead sheet says: "Had the Democracy continued true to themselves, their country, and their God, we should have been for the last three years in the full enjoyment of our long accustomed peace, prosperity, and happiness; and even after the election of Mr. Lincoln, had they been true to their principles, we should have had no war." When a loyal man asserts this doctrine, a Copperhead won't believe it.

TRUTH AND POETRY are popularly supposed have a standing feud against one another. The Editor of the Fall River News thus shows that they may be harmoniously combined: